

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1885—10:30 A. M.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, returned Mr. Jay's resolution instructing and requesting Indiana Congressmen to use their influence in favor of legislation amply providing for soldiers of the Mexican War (see page 31 of the Brevier Reports) with a recommendation that it be amended so as to insert the words "except Jefferson Davis," etc., etc.

Lieutenant Governor MANSON: I am sorry the Committee on Federal Relations has honored Jefferson Davis by mentioning his name at all in the report.

Mr. MAY: That is my resolution. The amendment was proposed by Republican members of the committee, as I understand it, and without objection on my part.

Mr. WILLARD moved to amend by adding these words: "Provided, however, that it shall not apply to Jefferson Davis in case he shall vote the Republican ticket for the balance of his life." [Laughter.]

Mr. FAULKNER: The Democratic members of the committee were satisfied to report that amendment to accommodate the Republican members.

Mr. FOLKE: The amendment to the amendment is mainly one of order. Since the question as to Jefferson Davis has come up, it might not be inappropriate to say here that I have taken this view of that matter: While, of course, I should regret to see Mr. Davis pensioned, whose motives, I think, in attacking American Union were not those of principle, but of ambition, that it was for personal purposes, and not because he believed in its principles, for he was as false, I think, to the principles of the so-called Confederacy as he was to those of the Union he sought to destroy—at the same time I feel unwilling that the insertion of his name in this resolution shall in any way affect the claims of those who really are entitled to pensions. Since the matter has come before the Senate I would like to propose as a substitute for the amendment the following: [Reads.] My motive in offering this amendment is this: If pensions to Mexican soldiers can be granted without the name of Jefferson Davis I think they should be so granted; and if the exclusion of his name is going to take away the right of any man, then I have performed his duty and am entitled to general recognition of the country, then I am in favor of throwing the door wide open. It seems to me my substitute expresses the matter as both parties desire. We don't want Jefferson Davis pensioned on the pension bill as we can see. He is a man whose crimes are a subject of detestation, but we don't want anybody else to suffer vicariously; therefore, I am in favor of leaving it to our Representatives in Congress, who can best judge whether the bringing up of his name or its exclusion is going to jeopardize the claims of those who are justly entitled to pensions.

Lieutenant Governor MANSON: If the Senate would indulge me, I would like to say a word or two. [Consent, consent.] I have had considerable to do with this subject for the last twelve years. I have been President of the Indiana Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, as well as Vice President of the National Association. I know Jefferson Davis is anxious to have his name mentioned in a pension bill as being excluded from its provisions. He has been entitled to draw a pension from the Government ever since the Battle of Buena Vista. He was wounded there, and never has and never will draw his pension. He has asked the committee to exclude him from the bill, but it never would honor him that much as to use his name; and it was fixed in the last bill that any man not a citizen of the United States, and laboring under the disabilities mentioned in the Fourteenth Amendment, could not get a pension. That will cut out Mr. Davis without naming him. I don't think I would honor him by mentioning his name in connection with this concurrent resolution.

Mr. MAY: I hope the Senate will not prevail; not upon any question in relation to Jefferson Davis, because it was not my intention to bring that matter up in the original resolution, but because the original resolution goes further than the substitute, and that the average act of 1873 be repealed, and it also includes widows and orphans of soldiers in the late rebellion. If the substitute covered the whole ground I should have no objection.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I think the whole thing ought to be committed to the Committee on Federal Relations, therefore I move to recommit the original resolution, the report of the committee, the amendment and the substitute, with instructions to leave out the name of Jefferson Davis.

The motion was agreed to.

INSANE ASYLUM FIRE.

Mr. MAGEE: I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to refer to the calamity that overtook the department for women in the Hospital for the Insane last night. I suppose every Senator has heard of it. I received a letter this morning before I was up from the Superintendent of the Institution (Dr. W. B. Fletcher) which I desire to read. [Reads:] "We have burned out. Loss \$75,000. I am too cold and blistered on my hands to write more than this. The State should make us an appropriation to-day. Let us have a committee with experts and an architect at once. We have no means of cooking except by gas, and no means of keeping warm except by blankets." I think this calls for immediate action on the part of the Senate and the House. It seems to me the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of both Houses ought to go out at once to the asylum and ascertain what is necessary. It is properly in their charge. I understand no action has been taken by the committee at all. I think the Senate ought to make some provision to meet this emergency.

Mr. MAY offered concurrent resolution that the Committees of both Senate and House on Benevolent Institutions be requested to visit the asylum immediately and report the amount of damage done and the necessary steps to be taken to repair the same.

Mr. MCCLURE: I was not aware of that fire until this session commenced. I do not know that these committees can determine what is best to be done, but I shall ask leave of absence for the Senate Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions to visit the Insane Asylum after dinner, or sooner if we can get off.

It was so ordered without objection.

Mr. HILLIGASS moved to amend so that said committees be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing the necessary protection by water supply, and call to their aid such experts as may be necessary to secure such information.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, desired to amend, devolving upon these committees any work that would embarrass the Trustees of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. MAGEE: It is possible the trustees have ample power to make any necessary repairs, and to protect the buildings and inmates from fire by providing a complete water works system, but if the board do

that, and come to the Legislature two years from now with a deficit and ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for that expenditure some member of the Senate or the House will rise in his place and want to know what all this means; his constituency sent him here as an economist, and these bills come in again session after session until they are paid. It is the history of this Legislature, from the time I have known anything about it, that there is always objection to making a fair and square payment for these kind of claims. The parsimony of the General Assembly in not making an appropriation for fire protection in this case has cost the State over \$75,000. Here is an institution containing 1,400 persons, situated a mile and a half or two miles from a water supply, and without a dollar's insurance. The Legislature ought to over haul this matter, and possibly this very fire may be the means of causing a reformation in these things.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I agree with the Senator that the State should employ some means of protection, and it will be held responsible by the people of the State if it does not make provision for the insurance of that vast property and the protection of the lives of the people therein.

Mr. MAY: As the mover of the resolution, I am willing to accept the amendment, for I think these committees ought to be granted the power as fully as intended, I don't want to take up time in discussing this matter, for we might as good deal like Nero of old did—we might fiddle away our time while the whole institution burns up.

Mr. WIER moved the committee be directed to report progress to-morrow morning and show what is necessary to be done at once.

Mr. MAY: I consent to that amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SITE.

Mr. WIER offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, authorizing a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives to consider the Governor's message of yesterday, concerning the title to the State Normal School grounds in Terre Haute.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Folke) appointed said committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Wier and Folke, and Mr. Wier declining, Mr. Overstreet was appointed in his stead.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The President pro tem (Mr. Magee) announced the consideration of his bill (S. 65) for the completion of the three new Insane Asylums, pending at the adjournment yesterday, the question being on the amendment offered by the Senator from Owen (Mr. Folke).

Mr. WIER, for various reasons unnecessary to mention, among others that might be mentioned to give Senators opportunity to examine this bill, as there seems to be some difference of opinion, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and make a special order for Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. FOLKE opposed the motion.

Mr. WILLARD: The objection I make is that this bill does not specify as to what the appropriation is for.

Mr. FOLKE: Does not the Senator think the Commissioners are better qualified to direct where the appropriation shall be applied? Is the Senator not willing to trust these Commissioners?

Mr. WILLARD: I am willing to trust these gentlemen as long as they are honest; but they were limited to \$300,000 for the building of these institutions, and they have made contracts for \$550,000 more, and before I am willing to vote any more I want to limit it. I don't care whether this motion to postpone is carried or not.

Mr. WILLARD withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILLARD moved that the bill be referred back to the Public Buildings Committee with instructions to report what these appropriations are specifically.

After further debate (see appendix) Mr. MAGEE demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the Senate, and under its operation the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings was rejected by yeas 12, nays 28.

The amendment (Mr. Folke's) was also rejected by yeas 7, nays 31.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading by yeas 33, nays 4. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1885—10 A. M.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. MCHENNY introduced a bill (H. R. 272) to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of text books in the common schools. Which was read the first time.

Mr. GORDON moved to reject it.

Mr. MCHENNY: This bill may stir up the depths of more than one heart. I expected that it would. But the passage of the bill will be the good deed of the year, and \$200,000 for text books, and it would give them better text books.

Mr. COPELAND: With the kindest wishes to the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) I see no reason why this bill should be treated in the manner suggested. In my opinion there is no subject that has come before this General Assembly that is more desired by the people of the State of Indiana. Legislation upon the subject of a uniform system of text books is earnestly desired by the people of the State.

Mr. DITTMORE: It seems to me that this is not a fair way to dispose of this bill, which has been presented in good faith. If there is any one thing in which the people of Indiana are more interested in than another it is in the common schools. We have no means of cooking except by gas, and no means of keeping warm except by blankets. I think this calls for immediate action on the part of the Senate and the House. It seems to me the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of both Houses ought to go out at once to the asylum and ascertain what is necessary. It is properly in their charge. I understand no action has been taken by the committee at all. I think the Senate ought to make some provision to meet this emergency.

Mr. MAY offered concurrent resolution that the Committees of both Senate and House on Benevolent Institutions be requested to visit the asylum immediately and report the amount of damage done and the necessary steps to be taken to repair the same.

Mr. MCCLURE: I was not aware of that fire until this session commenced. I do not know that these committees can determine what is best to be done, but I shall ask leave of absence for the Senate Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions to visit the Insane Asylum after dinner, or sooner if we can get off.

It was so ordered without objection.

Mr. HILLIGASS moved to amend so that said committees be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing the necessary protection by water supply, and call to their aid such experts as may be necessary to secure such information.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, desired to amend, devolving upon these committees any work that would embarrass the Trustees of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. MAGEE: It is possible the trustees have ample power to make any necessary repairs, and to protect the buildings and inmates from fire by providing a complete water works system, but if the board do

that, and come to the Legislature two years from now with a deficit and ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for that expenditure some member of the Senate or the House will rise in his place and want to know what all this means; his constituency sent him here as an economist, and these bills come in again session after session until they are paid. It is the history of this Legislature, from the time I have known anything about it, that there is always objection to making a fair and square payment for these kind of claims. The parsimony of the General Assembly in not making an appropriation for fire protection in this case has cost the State over \$75,000. Here is an institution containing 1,400 persons, situated a mile and a half or two miles from a water supply, and without a dollar's insurance. The Legislature ought to over haul this matter, and possibly this very fire may be the means of causing a reformation in these things.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I agree with the Senator that the State should employ some means of protection, and it will be held responsible by the people of the State if it does not make provision for the insurance of that vast property and the protection of the lives of the people therein.

Mr. MAY: As the mover of the resolution, I am willing to accept the amendment, for I think these committees ought to be granted the power as fully as intended, I don't want to take up time in discussing this matter, for we might as good deal like Nero of old did—we might fiddle away our time while the whole institution burns up.

Mr. WIER moved the committee be directed to report progress to-morrow morning and show what is necessary to be done at once.

Mr. MAY: I consent to that amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SITE.

Mr. WIER offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, authorizing a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives to consider the Governor's message of yesterday, concerning the title to the State Normal School grounds in Terre Haute.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Folke) appointed said committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Wier and Folke, and Mr. Wier declining, Mr. Overstreet was appointed in his stead.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The President pro tem (Mr. Magee) announced the consideration of his bill (S. 65) for the completion of the three new Insane Asylums, pending at the adjournment yesterday, the question being on the amendment offered by the Senator from Owen (Mr. Folke).

Mr. WIER, for various reasons unnecessary to mention, among others that might be mentioned to give Senators opportunity to examine this bill, as there seems to be some difference of opinion, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and make a special order for Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. FOLKE opposed the motion.

Mr. WILLARD: The objection I make is that this bill does not specify as to what the appropriation is for.

Mr. FOLKE: Does not the Senator think the Commissioners are better qualified to direct where the appropriation shall be applied? Is the Senator not willing to trust these Commissioners?

Mr. WILLARD: I am willing to trust these gentlemen as long as they are honest; but they were limited to \$300,000 for the building of these institutions, and they have made contracts for \$550,000 more, and before I am willing to vote any more I want to limit it. I don't care whether this motion to postpone is carried or not.

Mr. WILLARD withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILLARD moved that the bill be referred back to the Public Buildings Committee with instructions to report what these appropriations are specifically.

After further debate (see appendix) Mr. MAGEE demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the Senate, and under its operation the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings was rejected by yeas 12, nays 28.

The amendment (Mr. Folke's) was also rejected by yeas 7, nays 31.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading by yeas 33, nays 4. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1885—10 A. M.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. MCHENNY introduced a bill (H. R. 272) to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of text books in the common schools. Which was read the first time.

Mr. GORDON moved to reject it.

Mr. MCHENNY: This bill may stir up the depths of more than one heart. I expected that it would. But the passage of the bill will be the good deed of the year, and \$200,000 for text books, and it would give them better text books.

Mr. COPELAND: With the kindest wishes to the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) I see no reason why this bill should be treated in the manner suggested. In my opinion there is no subject that has come before this General Assembly that is more desired by the people of the State of Indiana. Legislation upon the subject of a uniform system of text books is earnestly desired by the people of the State.

Mr. DITTMORE: It seems to me that this is not a fair way to dispose of this bill, which has been presented in good faith. If there is any one thing in which the people of Indiana are more interested in than another it is in the common schools. We have no means of cooking except by gas, and no means of keeping warm except by blankets. I think this calls for immediate action on the part of the Senate and the House. It seems to me the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of both Houses ought to go out at once to the asylum and ascertain what is necessary. It is properly in their charge. I understand no action has been taken by the committee at all. I think the Senate ought to make some provision to meet this emergency.

Mr. MAY offered concurrent resolution that the Committees of both Senate and House on Benevolent Institutions be requested to visit the asylum immediately and report the amount of damage done and the necessary steps to be taken to repair the same.

Mr. MCCLURE: I was not aware of that fire until this session commenced. I do not know that these committees can determine what is best to be done, but I shall ask leave of absence for the Senate Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions to visit the Insane Asylum after dinner, or sooner if we can get off.

It was so ordered without objection.

Mr. HILLIGASS moved to amend so that said committees be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing the necessary protection by water supply, and call to their aid such experts as may be necessary to secure such information.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, desired to amend, devolving upon these committees any work that would embarrass the Trustees of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. MAGEE: It is possible the trustees have ample power to make any necessary repairs, and to protect the buildings and inmates from fire by providing a complete water works system, but if the board do

that, and come to the Legislature two years from now with a deficit and ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for that expenditure some member of the Senate or the House will rise in his place and want to know what all this means; his constituency sent him here as an economist, and these bills come in again session after session until they are paid. It is the history of this Legislature, from the time I have known anything about it, that there is always objection to making a fair and square payment for these kind of claims. The parsimony of the General Assembly in not making an appropriation for fire protection in this case has cost the State over \$75,000. Here is an institution containing 1,400 persons, situated a mile and a half or two miles from a water supply, and without a dollar's insurance. The Legislature ought to over haul this matter, and possibly this very fire may be the means of causing a reformation in these things.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I agree with the Senator that the State should employ some means of protection, and it will be held responsible by the people of the State if it does not make provision for the insurance of that vast property and the protection of the lives of the people therein.

Mr. MAY: As the mover of the resolution, I am willing to accept the amendment, for I think these committees ought to be granted the power as fully as intended, I don't want to take up time in discussing this matter, for we might as good deal like Nero of old did—we might fiddle away our time while the whole institution burns up.

Mr. WIER moved the committee be directed to report progress to-morrow morning and show what is necessary to be done at once.

Mr. MAY: I consent to that amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SITE.

Mr. WIER offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, authorizing a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives to consider the Governor's message of yesterday, concerning the title to the State Normal School grounds in Terre Haute.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Folke) appointed said committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Wier and Folke, and Mr. Wier declining, Mr. Overstreet was appointed in his stead.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The President pro tem (Mr. Magee) announced the consideration of his bill (S. 65) for the completion of the three new Insane Asylums, pending at the adjournment yesterday, the question being on the amendment offered by the Senator from Owen (Mr. Folke).

Mr. WIER, for various reasons unnecessary to mention, among others that might be mentioned to give Senators opportunity to examine this bill, as there seems to be some difference of opinion, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and make a special order for Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. FOLKE opposed the motion.

Mr. WILLARD: The objection I make is that this bill does not specify as to what the appropriation is for.

Mr. FOLKE: Does not the Senator think the Commissioners are better qualified to direct where the appropriation shall be applied? Is the Senator not willing to trust these Commissioners?

Mr. WILLARD: I am willing to trust these gentlemen as long as they are honest; but they were limited to \$300,000 for the building of these institutions, and they have made contracts for \$550,000 more, and before I am willing to vote any more I want to limit it. I don't care whether this motion to postpone is carried or not.

Mr. WILLARD withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILLARD moved that the bill be referred back to the Public Buildings Committee with instructions to report what these appropriations are specifically.

After further debate (see appendix) Mr. MAGEE demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the Senate, and under its operation the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings was rejected by yeas 12, nays 28.

The amendment (Mr. Folke's) was also rejected by yeas 7, nays 31.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading by yeas 33, nays 4. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1885—10 A. M.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. MCHENNY introduced a bill (H. R. 272) to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of text books in the common schools. Which was read the first time.

Mr. GORDON moved to reject it.

Mr. MCHENNY: This bill may stir up the depths of more than one heart. I expected that it would. But the passage of the bill will be the good deed of the year, and \$200,000 for text books, and it would give them better text books.

Mr. COPELAND: With the kindest wishes to the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) I see no reason why this bill should be treated in the manner suggested. In my opinion there is no subject that has come before this General Assembly that is more desired by the people of the State of Indiana. Legislation upon the subject of a uniform system of text books is earnestly desired by the people of the State.

Mr. DITTMORE: It seems to me that this is not a fair way to dispose of this bill, which has been presented in good faith. If there is any one thing in which the people of Indiana are more interested in than another it is in the common schools. We have no means of cooking except by gas, and no means of keeping warm except by blankets. I think this calls for immediate action on the part of the Senate and the House. It seems to me the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of both Houses ought to go out at once to the asylum and ascertain what is necessary. It is properly in their charge. I understand no action has been taken by the committee at all. I think the Senate ought to make some provision to meet this emergency.

Mr. MAY offered concurrent resolution that the Committees of both Senate and House on Benevolent Institutions be requested to visit the asylum immediately and report the amount of damage done and the necessary steps to be taken to repair the same.

Mr. MCCLURE: I was not aware of that fire until this session commenced. I do not know that these committees can determine what is best to be done, but I shall ask leave of absence for the Senate Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions to visit the Insane Asylum after dinner, or sooner if we can get off.

It was so ordered without objection.

Mr. HILLIGASS moved to amend so that said committees be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing the necessary protection by water supply, and call to their aid such experts as may be necessary to secure such information.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, desired to amend, devolving upon these committees any work that would embarrass the Trustees of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. MAGEE: It is possible the trustees have ample power to make any necessary repairs, and to protect the buildings and inmates from fire by providing a complete water works system, but if the board do

that, and come to the Legislature two years from now with a deficit and ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for that expenditure some member of the Senate or the House will rise in his place and want to know what all this means; his constituency sent him here as an economist, and these bills come in again session after session until they are paid. It is the history of this Legislature, from the time I have known anything about it, that there is always objection to making a fair and square payment for these kind of claims. The parsimony of the General Assembly in not making an appropriation for fire protection in this case has cost the State over \$75,000. Here is an institution containing 1,400 persons, situated a mile and a half or two miles from a water supply, and without a dollar's insurance. The Legislature ought to over haul this matter, and possibly this very fire may be the means of causing a reformation in these things.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I agree with the Senator that the State should employ some means of protection, and it will be held responsible by the people of the State if it does not make provision for the insurance of that vast property and the protection of the lives of the people therein.

Mr. MAY: As the mover of the resolution, I am willing to accept the amendment, for I think these committees ought to be granted the power as fully as intended, I don't want to take up time in discussing this matter, for we might as good deal like Nero of old did—we might fiddle away our time while the whole institution burns up.

Mr. WIER moved the committee be directed to report progress to-morrow morning and show what is necessary to be done at once.

Mr. MAY: I consent to that amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On my bills. Under the present law text-books can't be changed oftener than once in six years except by unanimous consent of the County Board. Cities are not compelled to comply with the action of the board. Communities differ. Text books that might be considered good in one portion of the county might not be considered good in another. I am opposed to the bill, but I am in favor of giving it a fair hearing.

Mr. GARRISON: I am opposed to the bill, but in favor of giving it a further consideration.

The motion to reject the bill failed, by yeas, 79, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

ORPHANS' HOME INVESTIGATION.

Speaker Jewett submitted a communication from John M. Goar, a Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, praying for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against himself, and also charges preferred by him against Mr. White, the Superintendent.

Mr. MOODY offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to investigate the charges against the Trustees and employees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. KELLISON offered an amendment to confine the investigation to charges against Mr. Goar.

On motion of Mr. BROWNLEE the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. PATTER moved to amend so that the committee shall consist of members of the House only.

Mr. COOKING opposed the amendment and favored the original resolution.

On his motion the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. PATTER: When Mr. Goar comes before this House and attempts to blacken the reputation of the members of the committee, and to assail not only the Superintendent of that asylum, but the whole family of orphans, and implies that such gross immoralities are being carried on, it behooves us that we rigidly investigate the man making the charges. This communication, taken as a whole, is simply an insult and an outrage to this House. It is a courtesy to allow it to be read. I see no reason why John M. Goar should ask for the investigation of all the members of the board. A good reason why we should not pay any attention to the investigation of the other members is because he asks it. We should revere whether the charges against John M. Goar are cleared up before we pass to the investigation of the other members.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I never had the honor of receiving any communication from John M. Goar, either upon this or any other subject. I hope that a special committee will be appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Goar. A charge coming from this source ought to have considerable weight. I think the investigation should be introduced directly at Mr. John M. Goar while the House is in session.

Mr. TAYLOR: I think the resolution of the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Moody) covers the whole ground. I understand no charge has been made directly against John M. Goar. John M. Goar comes here and tells the House that certain charges have been made against